

Dr. James' Dispach

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

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SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1908.

THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE.

For the first time in the history of the nation all the executive heads of the separate sovereign States were brought together to be exhorted and encouraged by Secretary Root and President Roosevelt, the two men who of all others have most threatened to usurp the powers of the States for the central government. Here if ever were fire and tow and chance for explosions. Yet nothing but harmony prevailed.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Bryan said:

"There is no twilight zone between the nation and the State, in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both, and my observation is that most—not all, but most—of the contentions over the line between nation and State are traceable to predatory corporations which are trying to shield themselves from deserved punishment or endeavoring to prevent needed restraining legislation."

This sentiment Mr. Roosevelt criticized, amid great applause, by saying: "I want to say one word about the twilight land—the power between the Federal and State government. My aim in the legislation I have advocated for the regulation of the great corporations has been to provide sound, effective, popular sovereignty for each corporation."

"What I am trying to find out—not negatively, but by decisions that a State cannot act on Federal decisions that the nation cannot act on—is where one or the other can act, so that there shall always be some sovereign power on behalf of the people that they may hold over the big corporations, over the big individuals too, that the accountability regarding their acts shall be had for the benefit of the people."

"In matters that relate only to the people within the State, of course, the State is to be sovereign, and it should have the power to act. If the matter is such that the State itself cannot act, then I wish on behalf of the State that the national government should act."

It was this keynote of increased efficiency in safeguarding the people's rights that gained Mr. Roosevelt his applause and established his popularity and leadership.

Then, in the matter of the "Hall of Governors," Mr. Roosevelt thought a permanent organization ill advised; and though he gave those of the opposite view all the leeway they desired, his wishes prevailed.

It is true that the proposed Hall of Governors would have been at its inception an anomaly, but it might as well have evolved into a governmental arm of power, as the electoral college has evolved into a discarded piece of elective machinery. Mr. Roosevelt evidently desired no such contingency, and therefore he threw the weight of his influence against the proposal and it died.

The conference, however, was a national event of real importance. Some anti-Roosevelt papers saw in it only a third-term movement, and all the world saw an exhibition of mastery of men that has only been equalled in modern times by Bismarck and William the Second of Germany.

Behind this fancied object and real achievement, however, lies the fact that the conference, by bringing together the Governors and such distinguished men as W. J. Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, J. J. Hill and John Mitchell, will incalculably stimulate throughout the whole nation a spirit of mutual dependence, obligation and interest in administering the natural resources of the whole country for the benefit, present and future, of all the citizens.

MAYOR MCCARTHY'S APPOINTMENT.

The Auditing Committee of the General Assembly are to be congratulated on securing the services of Mayor McCarthy as special accountant to examine the books of the State fiscal officers.

Mr. McCarthy is an expert accountant, a persevering investigator, a clear expositor of what he finds necessary to report. His accomplishments and character make the committee's choice eminently suitable, and are an assurance that the examination will be thorough and without favor.

But above the happiness of the selection of Mr. McCarthy is the astounding conditions under which the committee held its deliberations. There were no applicants for the position, and the committee were enabled, and in an atmosphere free from the obscuration of impotency, to make an unbiased choice.

The fact is without precedent in the history of appointive positions in this State. Not can it be satisfactorily explained.

Are the numerous gentlemen in this Commonwealth who usually tender their services when an office of any kind whatsoever is to be filled looking their watchfulness over the government's proceedings? Or are those believing themselves special accountants a modest and shrinking class? Does the fact that there were no applicants indicate an indifference to public affairs or a sudden realization that it is more becoming and dignified for the office to seek the man?

On the characteristics of office-seek-

ers as heretofore developed this fact remains a mystery as amazing as it has been fortunate.

THE VIRGINIA SEASHORE.

Less than three hours from Richmond lies Virginia Beach, affording the finest surf bathing on the Atlantic coast. Atlantic City is better known, but in point of natural advantages Atlantic City does not compare to the seaside resort at Virginia Beach. The reason of the rapid development of the New Jersey watering place is its proximity to the great cities of Philadelphia and New York. The growth and reputation of Atlantic City were made by visitors, not sea breezes. It was the rush of holiday seekers, not the supreme merit of the booming billows on the sandy shore of New Jersey, that made fortunes for the hotel-keepers and landowners at Atlantic City, while Virginia Beach lay almost unknown.

But the conditions are rapidly changing for the better at Virginia Beach. Richmond and Norfolk are growing at an astonishing rate, and every addition to their population means more visitors for Virginia Beach. Furthermore, the prosperous farmers of the Virginias, the Carolinas and the West are finding out that it saves time and money to stop in Virginia, where the ocean breezes and surf bathing are unexcelled. The authorities and the citizens have united to destroy the mosquitoes, and with such good effect that last year these pests were a rarity, and this year it is believed they will not be in evidence at all. Already Virginia Beach has cottages and hotels which will accommodate 5,000 visitors, and with the returning tide of prosperity its prospects are very good for a big season this summer.

CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT GROWING FOR VIRGINIA.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found a striking letter from the executive committee of the Strasburg division of the Virginia Fruit Growers' and Packers' Association, Inc. In brief this letter urges the establishment of an association for the packing and sale of fruit similar to that one which now exists on the Eastern Shore for the shipping and sale of truck and garden fruits. The extraordinary success which has attended the Eastern Shore Produce Exchange and the Canadian organization for fruit handling and selling leaves no room for doubt but that great possibilities of improvement, both in raising and disposing of their products await the Virginia fruit growers if they adopt a systematic plan of co-operation.

Only last week The Times-Dispatch commented editorially on the latest report of the Virginia Horticultural Society and called attention to the significant and encouraging fact that Virginia ranked fourth in number of bushels of apples, and seventh in bushels of peaches produced. These figures leave no doubt of Virginia's capacity to produce fruit, and it only remains for Virginia farmers and fruit growers to adopt modern methods of horticulture, packing and selling to find that Virginia orchards can, with equal success, produce wealth as well and as fast as any other State in the Union.

On all sides are signs of increasing prosperity and better outlook for Virginia, and The Times-Dispatch hopes that the suggestion for co-operation from the Strasburg division will be made effective at once.

THE THIRD TERM SPIN.

To securely judge a man, his activities and his true position, the full glare of the market place and the perspective of time are required. No man in America to-day is more discussed more dominant, and we might almost say, more dominating, than Theodore Roosevelt. The Federal office-holders, like scoured mercenaries, are unarmingly and shouting for Taft. The great anti-Roosevelt leaders have been bought or browbeaten into submission. Foraker has come into camp, Hughes has been slaughtered, Knox is ignored, Fairbanks is a negligible quantity, and all this has come about through the cracking lash and bludgeoning big stick in the hands of the great Republican boss.

"It is Taft on the first ballot," say the headlines, and yet no one thinks Mr. Carnegie a fool when he declares on his departure for Europe: "If they bombshell the convention, Roosevelt will be nominated and elected." In very truth nobody knows or will know until after June 7th whether or not Theodore Roosevelt will take by force of circumstances or snatch by dictatorial power the thrice refused third term. If he does passively accept or strenuously seize this nomination, the Democratic nominees will as surely be elected as the sun rises and sets. Despite the headlines of the papers and the predictions that the Democratic and Republican nominations are all over but the shouting, a good many are waiting until after June 7th before they are certain that Taft will indeed be the Republican choice.

"THE UNIVERSAL NEED."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"My help cometh from the Lord,"—Psalms cxli. 2.
What is the greatest need in the world to-day? Each man will give a different answer, but I will tell you in one word—we all want help. Every one does: when we come into the world as feeble infants we want help, and when we are old and worn, we still want help.

All through this earthly life it is the same, we depend on each other; none can stand alone. Keep the strongest man without food for a few days, and see how weak he becomes. Let the most healthy neglect an illness, and see the result. We all need help.

Some pride themselves on being independent, and say they can take care of themselves. They have broad shoulders and strong will, and think

that they can push their way through any and everything. But the day the keen brain grows feeble, some terrible sorrow darkens the life, and there is none to help, for vain is the help of man. Where, then, shall they seek for strength and comfort? It can only come from above. "My help cometh from the Lord, who hath made Heaven and earth." We want it. He only can and will give it.

We want help to believe. There are so many mysteries and difficulties in life, and the best of us doubt at times. A man sees his little child taken, and then his wife, and the home left so silent and dreary. He looks at the grave, and there is no voice or any comfort; no message from that other side. Then the man begins to doubt. He says, "How do I know that I have a soul? I cannot see it. I have a body, and I know that it will sicken and die; but what else can I be sure about?" That man wants help. Where shall he get it?

If he asks the worldling, the reply is, of course not! You cannot see your soul. So there is none. Examine that dead body; you will find flesh, bones, muscle, but you will never find a soul. That is the way some people talk.

Look again at that dead body. It once belonged to a man who had a conscience; can you see that? That dead body belonged to one who gave up all for the love of others; can you see that love? That body was perhaps some great poet or musician, who once filled the world with beauty; but you cannot see the genius or find music. Is there, then, no such thing as conscience or love, or genius, or music, because you cannot see it? Do you really believe that poor, cold, decaying body is all that makes up a man? Is it the body only which loved and prayed and thought and invented, and filled the world with science, music or beauty?

Never believe it! A man's self is his soul. We want help to believe this, and this help comes only from God. Pray to Him and say, "Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief." And He will answer: "Because I live you shall live also. Whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die."

We need help to trust God. A great many professing Christians are practically atheists. They live as if there was no God. They worry and vex themselves about to-morrow, and a thousand other things. Did you ever know the sun to fail to rise? Will not the spring and autumn, summer and winter, fulfill their course? If God can manage the universe, is He not able to manage your affairs? If God feeds the sparrows, will He not feed you? If God holds all the worlds in the hollow of His hand, is there no room or thought for you? If God does not take care of you, how is it that you are here to-day?

Learn first of all that God is love. He loves the millions of living creatures in earth and sky. Will He not also love you, where every hair is numbered and every tear is counted? But you say, it is so hard to trust God when all around is so dark and full of trouble. Why? It was dark last night, but you did not doubt the sunlight would come in the morning. Why not do the same with yourself and your troubles?

To be a Christian does not mean merely coming to church and professing religion; it means trusting God and obeying Him. It means being able to say, "I have put all my affairs, my family, my life, my needs, my future, all into God's hands. He will provide. I am sure that He will do the best thing for me as I am that the sun will rise in the morning. I am sure that He will take care of me as that the earth will go on its course to-morrow." That is being a Christian.

If you really believe put your hand, your life, all that you have or are, into God's hand each day. Live a day at a time, hand in hand with God. Whatever else you pray for, pray that God will help you to trust Him. The highest pinnacle of the spiritual life is not happy joy in unbroken sunshine, but absolute and undoubting trust in the love of God.

The people of Washington, D. C., are in a fever of delight because they are going to have street cars to their new railroad station, instead of hoofing it through the mud as heretofore. Being a city which is ruled over by Joseph Cannon, Washington is naturally astounded whenever it gets anything.

In insinuating that Mrs. Guinness was probably a star-eyed blonde, the usually far-sighted Bristol Herald-Courier perpetrates a base and cruel slander upon the finest little coterie of calico that femology has yet produced.

As we indicated before, if the woman's hats grow any larger we shall editorially call upon Congress to annex South America for the men to stand in.

While it is doubtless true that murder will out, it appears equally indisputable to Laporters that dead men tell no tales.

We cannot forbear these few lines in praise of the magnificent struggle St. Louis and Brooklyn are putting up for the tallied reservation of the Nationals.

Governor Johnson and Colonel Bryan are the magnificent struggle "traveled to Washington in the same sleeper." Well, but neither of 'em slept a wink.

Thaw declares that he was never crasy in his life, and once for all, he says, "My mother married man has felt the same way."

Local fans are interested in noting that Wilbur Wright, the great aeronaut, filed out at Manteo, N. C.

Rhymes for To-Day

LEAVES FROM A NATURE-FAKER'S NOTEBOOK.

I've seen a hoptoad eat a cow,
And wash her down with soap.
I've seen an armadillo pen
Street children, and I've seen
I've seen a timonose hang his aunt
With seven yards of rope.

I've watched tall camels choose up
sides
For baseball with the sharks,
And heard their odd remarks,
I've watched wild cossawories play—
What larks they had!—what larks!

I knew a worm who liked his quid,
And used a cuspidor—
A rattlesnake who left his wife
To help uplift the poor,
A dinosaur who took to drink
And then took more and more.

I've seen the darndest strangest sights
You'd find in three years' walk.
I've seen some things at which belief
Would, honest, almost balk:
And once I saw a woman who
Would've very seldom talk.

H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

Nan: "What is the first thing you have to learn in playing golf?"
Pan: "The accent."—Chicago Tribune.

Farior Cynicism.
"Frost has written a treatise on back-
elers."

"What does he call it?"
"Lives of the Hunted."—Life.

Classifying the Remarks.
A clergyman was recently telling a marvelous story, when his little girl said:
"Now, pa, is that really true, or is it just preaching?"—London Tatler.

Horse Sense.
"Society," says he, "he's got what I really call 'horse sense.'"
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Preparing for the Joneses.
"Remember, Bridget, the Joneses are coming for dinner."
"Cook: 'Leave it to me, mum. I'll do what I can, but never trouble you again.'"
Illustrated Buz.

Unanswerable.
"When women enjoy weeping at a funeral," said he,
"I don't know," answered she, "Why do men get angry at the funeral?"
—Washington Star.

At the Seashore.
"And I am the first you have loved,
Bertha?"
"Of course, you are. How tedious you must be, to ask the same question."
—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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The port paragrapher of the Richmond Times-Dispatch announces the most enjoyable way of spending the summer. "Break your neck in reaching under a Merry Widow hat to kiss one of the little star-eyed blondes of Royal Richmond."—Ashville Gazette.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The railways of Spain have a total length of 4,000 miles. There are many ways of Great opportunities exist in Spain for American farm implements.

A moderate amount of rope-jumping is said to be very beneficial exercise.

The United States produces nearly 48 per cent more corn than Piedmont in Italy.

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Improving Rural Roads.

STATE PRESS

Bank Supervision.

This Mecklenburg case is but a repetition of the affair of the Peoples Bank of Bristol. They show no signs of being in any banking institution chartered by and subject to the supervision of the State. They have been in the State not only in violation of the law, but in violation of the public interest. It is the duty of the State to see that such institutions are properly supervised and that the public interest is protected.

Quint of Prevention.
Following the publication of a list of cities in Virginia whose school buildings should be equipped with fire appliances, the Insurance Press favors the installation of the sprinkling system. The world, of course, is a better place when the cities are all the same lines as the Press. It is noted that the list includes Roanoke, Alexandria, Norfolk, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Staunton, Winchester, Newport News and Portsmouth.—Winchester Post.

Nothing More Needed.
The great Irish cardinal thinks that one of the great social evils now confronting this country is that of divorce, and there is a demand for a plain and obvious duty of the State to see that such institutions are properly supervised and that the public interest is protected.

King Log.
The ex-boss of New York City, now spending his millions abroad, sends word that what this country needs is a President who will always want to be quiet, and Mr. Croker doubts whether he himself had not kept the officials in the country. He has gotten his millions by the use of his political jockey and dark lantern.—Charlottesville Progress.

Deadly Mixed.
The Connecticut Democrats adopted a plank reaffirming their allegiance to the United States. The plank was adopted by a vote of 100 to 1. The plank was adopted by a vote of 100 to 1. The plank was adopted by a vote of 100 to 1.

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When You Sign Your Name

As a depositor of the Merchants National Bank of Richmond, you show the best "sign" of good judgment. By regular weekly deposits, you are establishing strong protection for future requirements. Open an account with us by mail and let "Uncle Sam" carry your deposits. You'll find him a safe, prompt and efficient messenger.

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DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, STATE OF VIRGINIA AND CITY OF RICHMOND.

Asiatics in British Colonies

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Vancouver, B. C.
The immediate cause for the agitation among the people of British Columbia and Japan has been removed by the agreement of the Japanese government to stop the emigration of Japanese laborers to the British colonies. But the tinder of race antagonism is still here, and the spark needs only to be applied. The Japanese have promised a restriction on the number of Japanese laborers who are to be permitted to enter the United States. It all depends upon the propriety of the present Japanese labor policy. The Japanese government has applied for a restriction on the number of Japanese laborers who are to be permitted to enter the United States. It all depends upon the propriety of the present Japanese labor policy.

Just at this time the main agitation in British Columbia is over the right of the Japanese to vote. There are some 6,000 Japanese in the province, and half of them are in the mining industry. The Japanese are a great political force. One-seventh of the population of Vancouver is Asiatic. Shall they be allowed to vote when they are more than naturalized? It is the old, old race problem over again, a problem that shows itself everywhere. The anti-Japanese point of view is a meaningless one to the Japanese workingman. They say that it represents no harm to him, but the changing of his costume, the changing of the currency of Nippon to that of Canada, or the changing of the style of his necktie, they claim, is a naturalization.

Vancouver is a composite city. Here you may be surrounded with every evidence of being in the heart of an up-to-date, twentieth century city. You can walk on the Western walk, two or three blocks and you will find your self apparently in the very heart of Peking. A few more blocks and you will be in the heart of the old world.

Located on the southwestern shores of British Columbia, at the western terminus of the great Canadian Pacific Transcontinental Railroad, and the objective of the second transcontinental line, Vancouver is a city of progress. It is the northern gateway to the East. It is the vast undeveloped territory of British Columbia. Canada is looking forward to the coming of the Chinese and the Hindus when it can load ships at Vancouver and send them to the food centers of the world. Perhaps three-fourths of the wheat grown in the Pacific Northwest is shipped to the Pacific coast. A new country with only 300,000 people on 400,000 square miles of land, with a population of 1,000,000, is looking forward to the coming of the Chinese and the Hindus when it can load ships at Vancouver and send them to the food centers of the world.

For years there had been a small stream of immigration from Asia to Canada. It was a small stream, but it was growing. The people of the western half of that country into fears for their final supremacy. A few years ago England made a treaty with Japan whereby the Japanese laborer was as free to go to the United Kingdom as the British workingman is to come to America. But this treaty was a double-edged sword. It gave the Japanese laborer the right to come to the United Kingdom, but it also gave the British laborer the right to come to Japan.

When the British laborer came to Japan, he found a country where the laborer was as free